CHOKING/CPR

Call 911 or an Emergency Number after starting rescue efforts.

LEARN AND PRACTICE CPR

FOR INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

INFANT CHOKING

Begin the following if the infant is choking and is unable to breathe. However, if the infant is coughing, crying, or speaking, DO NOT do any of the following, but call your doctor for further advice.







INFANT CPR

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

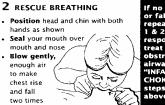
To be used when infant is unresponsive or when breathing or heartbeat stops.

1 OPEN AIRWAY

- **Look** for movement of the chest and abdomen
- Listen for sounds of breathing
 Feel for breath
- on your cheek
 Open airway
- as shown

 Remove foreign
 object if present;
 sweep it out with
 finger only if
 seen





(B)



3 FEEL FOR PULSE AS SHOWN • Pulse present, continue 1 breath





- Compress chest 1/2 to 1
- Alternate 5 fast compressions with 1 breath

with I breath

Compress chest
100 times per
minute

Check for return of pulse and breathing every minute.

FOR CHILDREN OVER ONE YEAR

CHILD CPR

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

To be used when child is unresponsive or when breathing or heartbeat stops.

the child is coughing,

Begin the following if the child is choking and is unable to breathe. However, if the child is coughing, crying, or speaking, DO NOT do any of the following, but call your doctor for further advice.

CHILD CHOKING



If child becomes unresponsive or when breathing or heartbeat stops, begin CPR.



2 RESCUE BREATHING

- Position head and chin with
- both hands as shown

 Seal your mouth
 over child's mouth
- Pinch child's mouth
 Pinch child's nose
 Blow enough air to
- Blow enough air to make child's chest rise and fall two times



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unconscious

with finger only if seen





1 breath
every 3 seconds
• No pulse, start
chest compressions

5 CHEST COMPRESSIONS

- Compress chest 1" to 1 1/2"
- Alternate 5 compressions with 1 breath Compress chest 100 times per minute

One finger width above lower tip of breast bone



the information contained in this publication should not be used is a substitute for the medical advice of your pediatrician. here may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may ecommend based on the individual facts and circumstances.

If at any time an object is coughed up or the infant/child starts to breathe, call your doctor for further advice.

Ask your physician for information on an approved first aid course or CPR course in your community.